ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An optical scanner according to the present invention comprises a collimator lens, a cylindrical lens, a light deflector, an f-θ lens and an anamorphic lens. The f-θ lens is constituted by three groups of five lenses, i.e., a first cemented lens formed by bonding a first lens and a second lens to each other, a second cemented lens formed by boding a third lens and a fourth lens to each other and a fifth lens having positive refracting power. The f-θ lens is formed to satisfy relational expressions $L/f < 0.100$ and $0.04 \leqq r1/r4 \leqq 0.31$, where L represents the total length of the f-θ lens, $\underline{f}$ represents the focal distance of the f-θ lens, r1 represents the radius of curvature of an entrance-side refracting interface of the first lens and r4 represents the radius of curvature of an entrance-side refracting interface of the third lens. Thus, a compact optical scanner comprising an f-θ lens having a small total length L and high optical performance is provided also when increasing a focal length $\underline{f}$ as well as a scanning line length W.